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# DxMONITOR

## Animal Health Report

A Quarterly Report of the National Animal Health Reporting System

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## Summer 1997

The DxMONITOR reports trends and geographic distributions of clinical disease diagnoses and animal health information collected from veterinary diagnostic laboratories, State veterinarians, and the USDA:APHIS.



The DxMONITOR Animal Health Report is distributed quarterly as part of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS). The NAHRS is a cooperative effort of the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), the United States Animal Health Association (USAHA), and the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA:APHIS).

*Caution should be taken when extrapolating information reported in the DxMONITOR due to the inherent biases of submitted specimens. Trends should be interpreted with care.*

**In this issue:** The disease reporting period for new data was January 1 through March 31, 1997. Data have been reported by the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) and the APHIS:Veterinary Services program staffs.



## **DxMONITOR Animal Health Report**

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**Articles may be reprinted with  
acknowledgment of source.**



This section presents short descriptions of current investigations, outbreaks, news items, events or articles of potential interest to diagnostic laboratories. The purpose is to provide a forum for timely exchanges of information about veterinary diagnostic laboratory and animal health activities.

## Office International des Epizooties Manual Available

The Office International des Epizooties' (OIE) *Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition) for List A and B diseases of mammals, birds, and bees is now available. The aims of this *Manual* are to facilitate international trade in animals and animal products and to contribute to improvement of animal health services world-wide. The laboratory methods described have been discussed and agreed upon by an international contingency for use in disease diagnosis and requirements for production and control of biological products (mainly vaccines). The *Manual*'s objective is to harmonize these important elements of animal disease prevention, surveillance, and control. The *Manual* is the companion volume to the OIE *International Animal Health Code* and provides essential scientific and technical information that complements the *Code*'s trade provisions. The *Manual* is not limited to those diseases for which the *Code* prescribes tests and biological products, but covers all of the OIE List A and B diseases and some additional diseases of importance. Aquatic animal diseases important for trade are included in a separate *Code* and *Manual*.

Copies of the *Manual* and *Code* may be obtained by contacting the OIE at 12 rue de Prony, 75017, Paris, France, telephone number 33-(0)1 44 15 18 88, FAX number 33-(0) 1 42 67 09 87, Telex number 642 285 EPIZOTI, or e-mail address 100765.546@compuserve.com.

Contact: Tamara Bentcase, Office International des Epizooties, Paris, France, 33-(0) 1 44 15 18 88.

## National Veterinary Services Laboratories' Quarterly *Salmonella* Serotype Report

This article is excerpted from the National Veterinary Services Laboratories' (NVSL) Quarterly *Salmonella* Report. This report summarizes *Salmonella* serotype distribution and frequency data accumulated by the NVSL during the period January 1 through March 31, 1997.

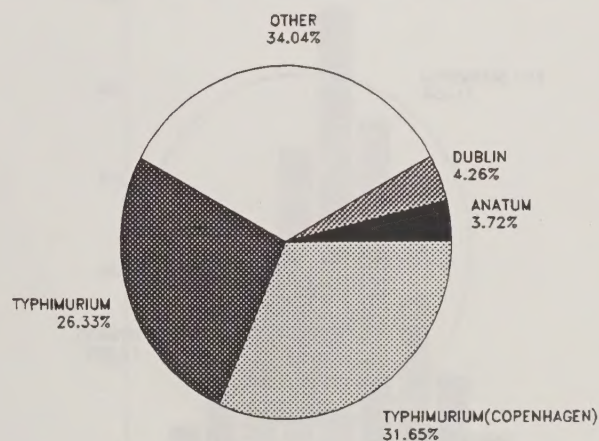
The most common serotype results are included for *Salmonella* cultures from livestock species submitted to the NVSL for identification.

Figures 1 through 6 show the most commonly identified *Salmonella* serotypes of clinical isolates in cattle, swine, and horse herds and sheep, chicken, and turkey flocks. Clinical isolates are those submitted from animals with primary or secondary *Salmonella* infections.

*Salmonella* serotypes included in the "Other" category for swine and horses were all unspecified. "Other" serotypes for cattle included two 'give' and 126 unspecified. There was no "Other" category reported for sheep this quarter. "Other" serotypes for chickens included one each of senftenberg, schwarzengrund, and lille; two each of infantis, typhimurium (copenhagen), and oranienburg; and six unspecified. "Other" serotypes for turkeys included one each of worthington, saint-paul, javiana, and derby; two each of schwarzengrund and kentucky; three each of reading, muenster, and montevideo; four typhimurium; five each of typhimurium (copenhagen) and anatum; and 13 unspecified.

Contact: Ms. Kathy Ferris, Bacterial Identification Section, USDA:APHIS:VS, National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, IA, (515) 239- 8565.

***Salmonella* Serotypes\* Most Frequently Identified in Cattle Herds**  
NVSL Quarterly Report, January 1 – March 31, 1997

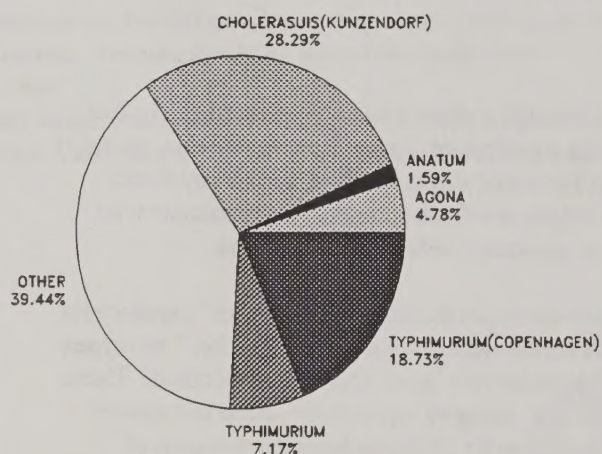


\*376 Isolates from Clinical Cases

Figure 1



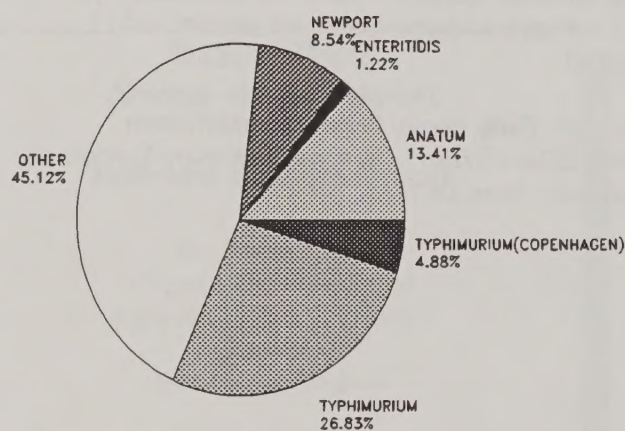
**Salmonella Serotypes\* Most Frequently Identified in Swine Herds**  
NVSL Quarterly Report, January 1 – March 31, 1997



\*251 Isolates from Clinical Cases

Figure 2

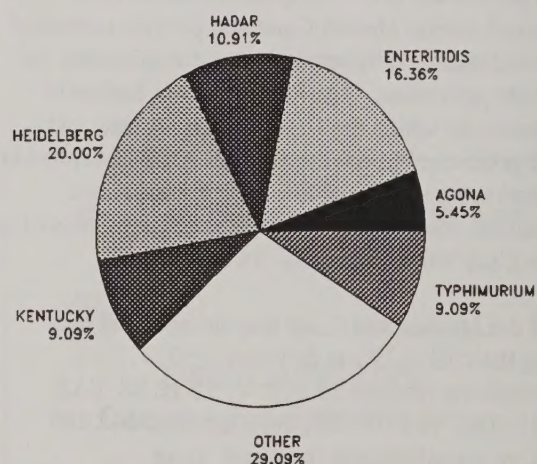
**Salmonella Serotypes\* Most Frequently Identified in Horse Herds**  
NVSL Quarterly Report, January 1 – March 31, 1997



\*82 Isolates from Clinical Cases

Figure 3

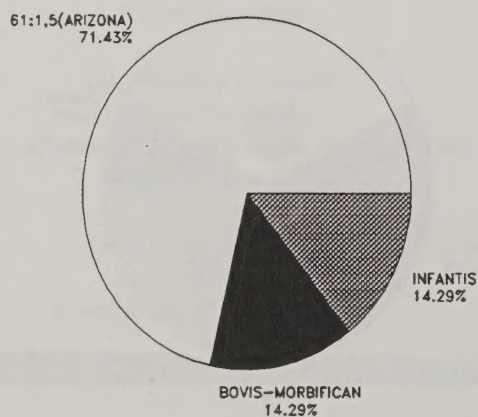
**Salmonella Serotypes\* Most Frequently Identified in Chicken Flocks**  
NVSL Quarterly Report, January 1 – March 31, 1997



\*55 Isolates from Clinical Cases

Figure 5

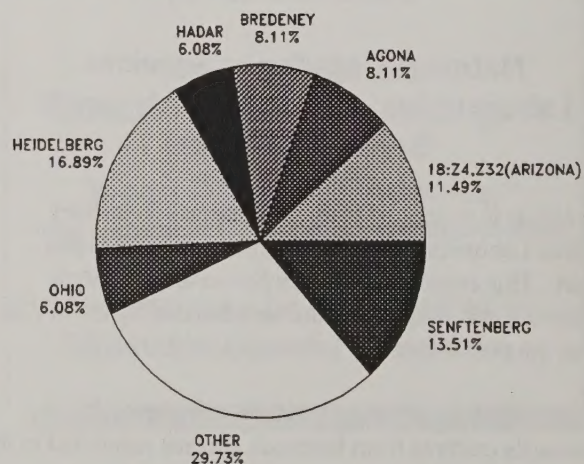
**Salmonella Serotypes\* Most Frequently Identified in Sheep Flocks**  
NVSL Quarterly Report, January 1 – March 31, 1997



\*7 Isolates from Clinical Cases

Figure 4

**Salmonella Serotypes\* Most Frequently Identified in Turkey Flocks**  
NVSL Quarterly Report, January 1 – March 31, 1997



\*148 Isolates from Clinical Cases

Figure 6



## Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Update

The bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) update for Great Britain and other BSE affected countries is presented here in the LabNEWS. The update for the United States can be found in the Patterns of Selected Clinical Cattle Diseases section.

### United Kingdom Update:

Source: Dr. J. Wilesmith, Great Britain

Great Britain reported 1,288 newly confirmed cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) with 133 more herds affected between February 28 and May 30, 1997 (Table 1). The epidemic in Great Britain continues to decline and is at its lowest point since peaking in the fourth quarter of 1992 (Figure 7).

### Other BSE Affected Countries:

Sources: Dr. T. Chillaud, Office International des Epizooties  
Dr. G. O. Denny, Northern Ireland

The epidemic curve for Northern Ireland shows that the epidemic continues to decline after peaking in 1993 (Figure 8). Case numbers for Northern Ireland are by date of confirmation.

Guernsey reported eight, Jersey reported four, and the Isle of Man reported two additional cases of BSE in native cattle between February 7 and April 30, 1997. The four cases reported for Jersey were from 1996 but were confirmed in 1997. Northern Ireland reported eight additional cases in native cattle between March 1 and June 1, 1997. Three of eight cases were confirmed from 1996, while the remaining five were from 1997. The Republic of Ireland reported 30 additional cases in native cattle between December 31, 1996, and April 30, 1997. Switzerland reported 10 additional cases in native cattle between February 21 and May 16, 1997. Portugal reported six additional cases in native cattle between February 3 and June 4, 1997. France reported one additional case in native cattle between January 15 and April 8, 1997 (Table 2, page 4).

The Netherlands reported finding their first two cases of BSE in native cattle in April 1997. The one case that Germany reported in December 1996 has been determined to be an imported case rather than from a native animal.

### Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Descriptive Epidemiology Statistics for Great Britain\* As of May 30, 1997

Total number of confirmed cases:	167,595
Total number of affected herds:	34,094
Proportion of dairy herds affected:	60.1%
Proportion of beef suckler herds affected:	15.8%

\* England, Scotland, Wales

Data provided by Great Britain.

Table 1

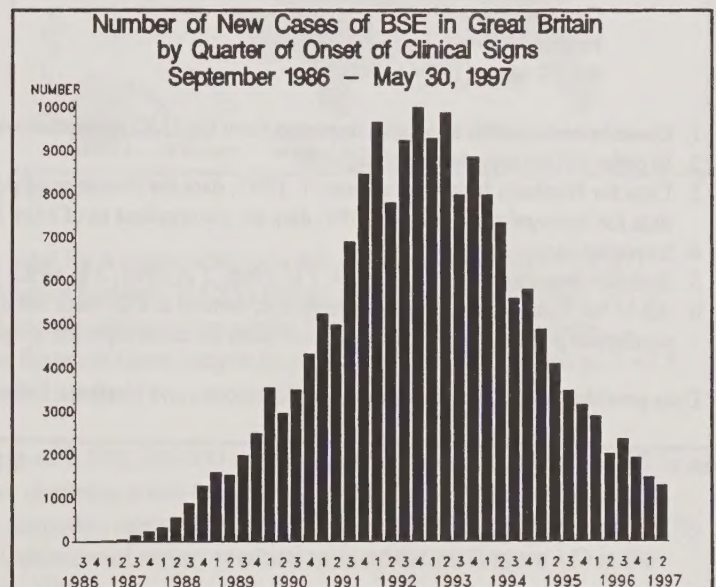


Figure 7

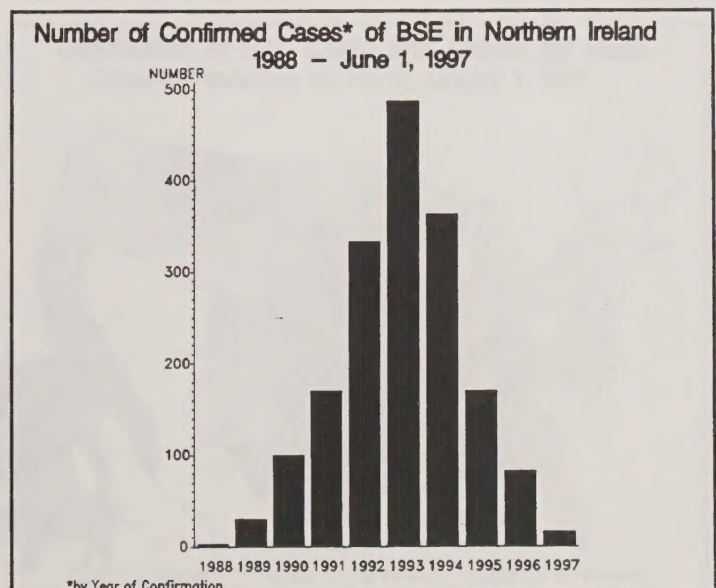


Figure 8



**BSE Cases<sup>1</sup> Worldwide Other Than Great Britain as of April 30, 1997 (Provisional Data)**

Country <sup>2</sup>	1987 and earlier	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
Guernsey	4	34	52	83	75	92	115	69	44	36	19	623
Jersey	0	1	4	8	15	24	35	22	10	12	0	131
Isle of Man	0	6	6	22	67	109	111	55	33	11	3	423
Northern Ireland	0	3	30	100	170	333	487	363	170	82	16 <sup>3</sup>	1754
Republic of Ireland <sup>6</sup>	0	0	15 <sup>5</sup>	14 <sup>5</sup>	17 <sup>5</sup>	18 <sup>5</sup>	16	19 <sup>5</sup>	16 <sup>5</sup>	73	30 <sup>3</sup>	218
Switzerland	0	0	0	2	8	15	29	64	68	45	19 <sup>3</sup>	250
Portugal	0	0	0	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>	1 <sup>4</sup>	3 <sup>4</sup>	12	14	29	9 <sup>3</sup>	70
France	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	4	3	12	2 <sup>3</sup>	27
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

**Countries with imported cases only:**

Canada: 1 case (11/93)

Falkland Islands: 1 case (1989)

Italy: 2 cases (10/94)

Denmark: 1 case (07/92)

Germany: 5 cases (1 in 1992, 3 in 1994, 1 in 1997)

Oman: 2 cases (1989)

1. Cases in native cattle and cattle imported from the U.K. or another country with endemic BSE.
2. In order of first reported case/diagnosis.
3. Data for Northern Ireland as of June 1, 1997; data for France as of April 8, 1997; data for the Republic of Ireland as of April 30, 1997; data for Portugal as of June 4, 1997; data for Switzerland as of May 16, 1997; data for the Netherlands as of April 8, 1997.
4. Imported cases.
5. Includes imported cases: 5 in 1989, 1 in 1990, 2 in 1991, 2 in 1992, 1 in 1994, 1 in 1995.
6. All of the cases reported by the Republic of Ireland to OIE have been in female animals, apart from one imported 5-year old bull which was confirmed positive in 1989. There have been no cases reported to date in young male animals, i.e. steers or bulls.

Data provided by Office International des Epizooties and Northern Ireland. Cases for Northern Ireland are by date of confirmation.

Table 2





# I. Patterns of Selected Animal Distributions

Section I contains information on the distribution of selected animals in the United States. The distribution may reflect the commercial food animal production or the location of individual animals. The purpose of reporting these patterns is to provide data on the location and density of the different animal species included in the National Animal Health Reporting System.

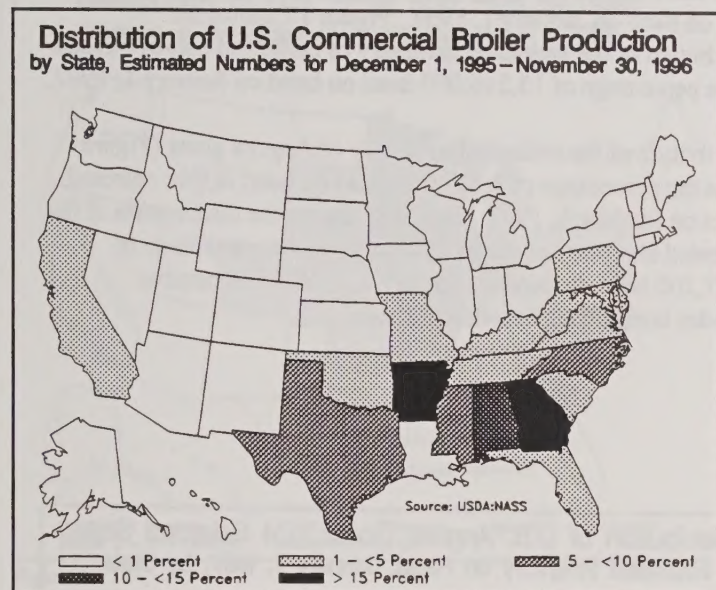


Figure 9

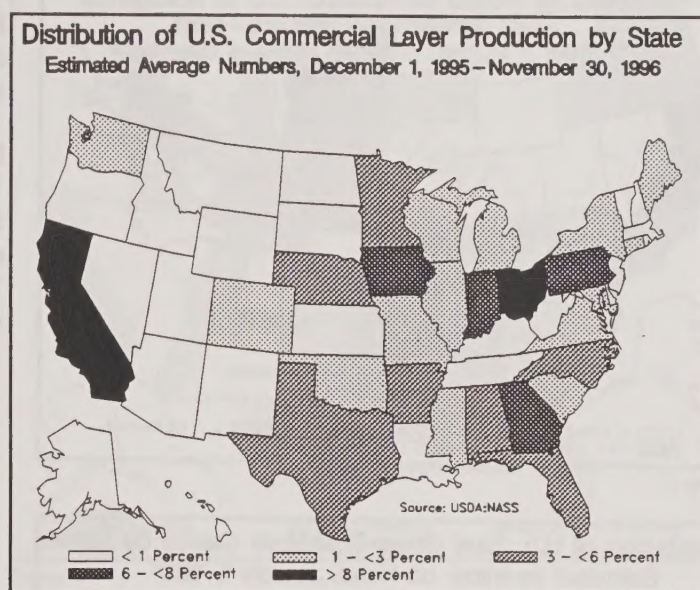


Figure 10

Figures in this section show the contribution of each State to the U.S. total for a commodity or a sub-set of selected States for a commodity. Estimates are based on USDA:National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) survey data (Figures 9 through 20) or U.S. Census Bureau data (Figure 21). Inventory estimates were used for all commodities except for poultry and trout, where production was used. Maps with gaps between percent ranges had no States in those ranges (e.g., 1-<5 percent then skips to 7-<15 percent, there were no States with percents between 5 and 7).

Commercial broiler production distribution (Figure 9) is the percentage of 7,598,200,000 estimated birds, from December 1, 1995, through November 30, 1996. This number includes broilers and other domestic meat-type breeds of chickens. Commercial layer production distribution (Figure 10) is the percentage of 297,483,000 estimated birds, from December 1, 1995, through November 30, 1996. This number includes layers of both table and hatching eggs. Commercial turkey production distribution (Figure 11) is the percentage of 301,378,000 estimated birds in 33 selected States during 1996.

Distribution of the total cattle and calf estimated inventory (Figure 12) is the percentage of 101,208,700 head on hand on January 1, 1997.

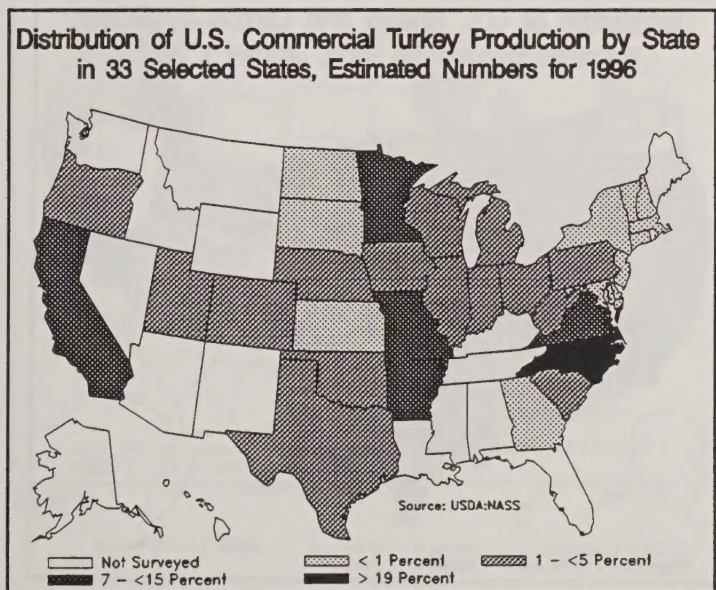


Figure 11

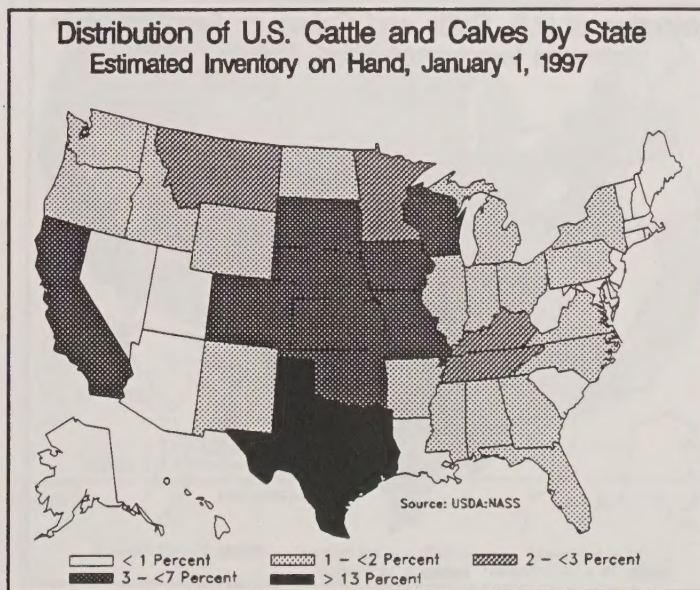


Figure 12



**Distribution of U.S. Milk Cows That Have Calved by State  
Estimated Inventory on Hand, January 1, 1997**

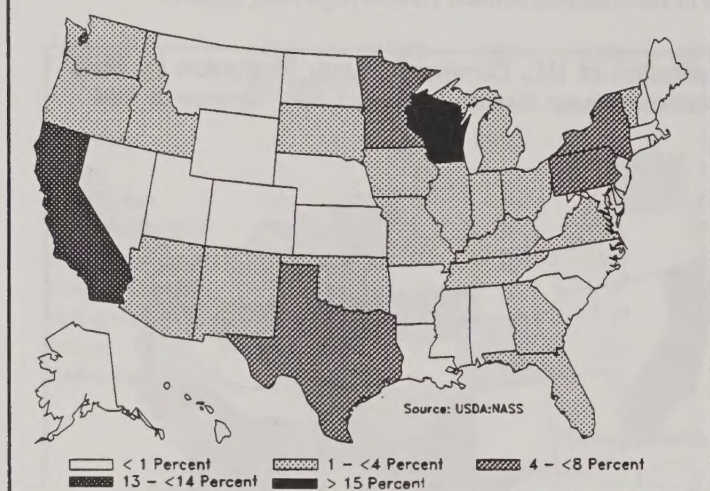


Figure 13

Distribution of the estimated inventory of milk cows that have calved (Figure 13) is the percentage of 9,208,900 head on hand on January 1, 1997. Distribution of the estimated inventory of beef cows that have calved (Figure 14) is the percentage of 34,279,800 head on hand on January 1, 1997. Figure 15 shows the distribution of the estimated inventory of cattle and calves on feed as the percentage of 13,216,000 head on hand on January 1, 1997.

Distribution of the estimated inventory of Angora goats (Figure 16) is the percentage of 1,127,000 head on hand in four selected States on January 1, 1997. Figure 17 shows the distribution of the estimated inventory of sheep and lambs as the percentage of 7,937,200 head on hand on January 1, 1997. The number includes breeding and market animals.

**Distribution of U.S. Beef Cows That Have Calved by State  
Estimated Inventory on Hand, January 1, 1997**

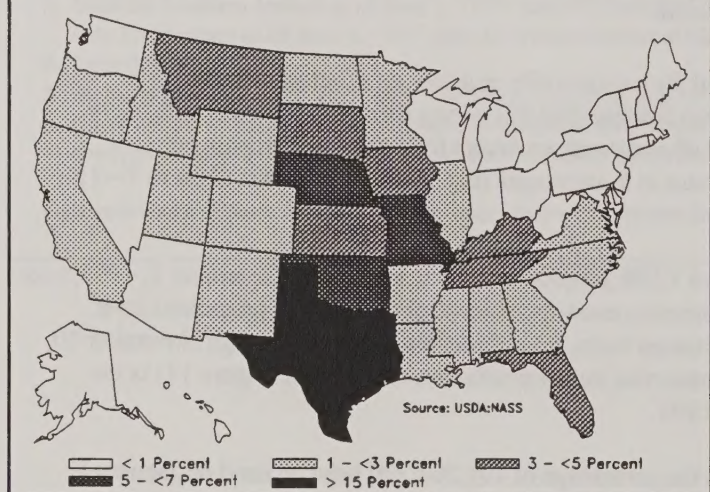


Figure 14

**Distribution of U.S. Angora Goats in 4 Selected States  
Estimated Inventory on Hand, January 1, 1997, by State**



Figure 16

**Distribution of U.S. Cattle and Calves on Feed by State  
Estimated Inventory on Hand, January 1, 1997**

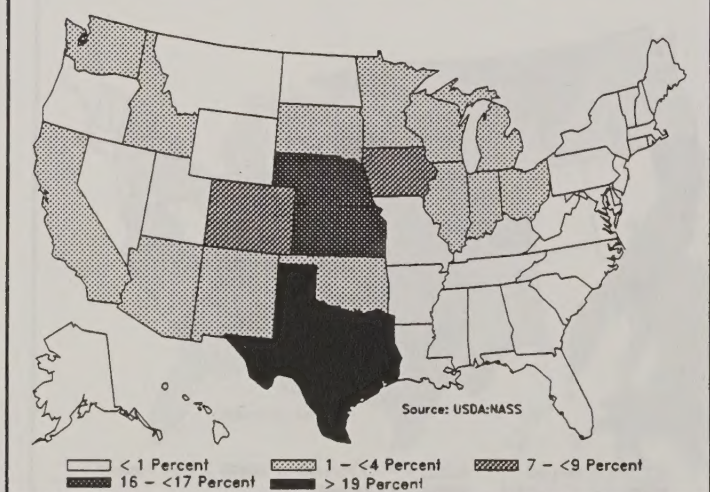


Figure 15

**Distribution of U.S. Sheep and Lambs by State  
Estimated Inventory on Hand, January 1, 1997**

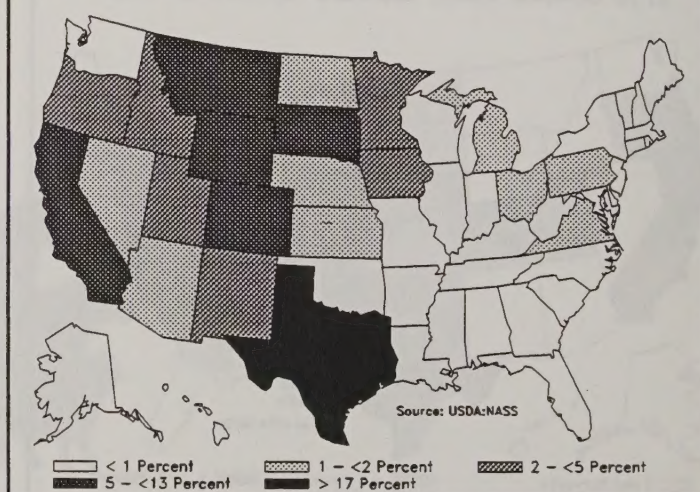


Figure 17



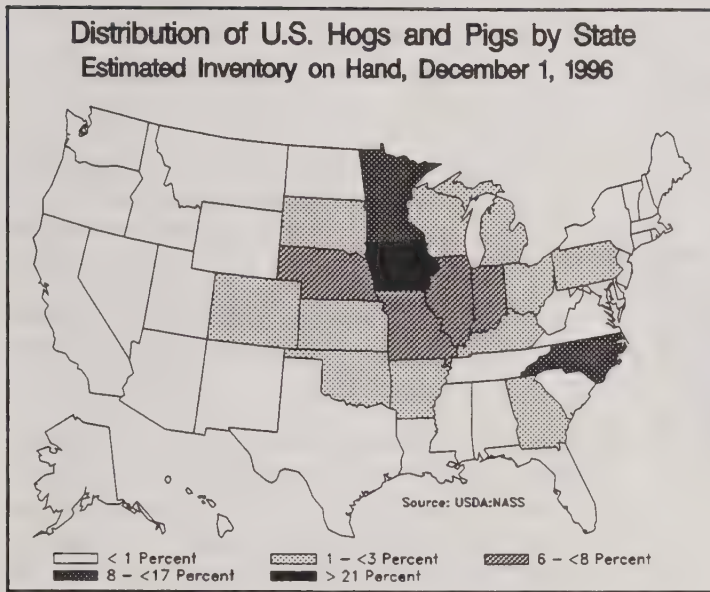


Figure 18

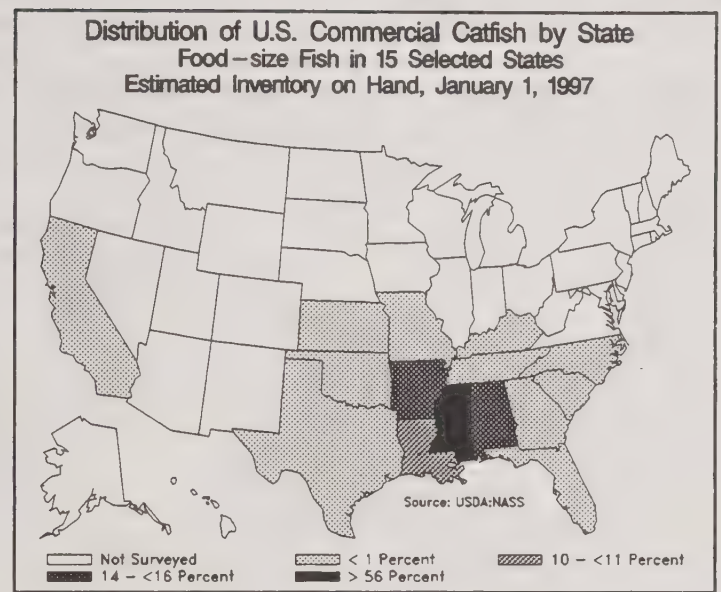


Figure 19

Figure 18 shows the distribution of the estimated inventory of hogs and pigs as the percentage of 56,171,000 head on hand on December 1, 1996. The number includes breeding and market animals.

Distribution of the estimated inventory of commercial catfish (Figure 19) is the percentage of 270,833,000 total food-size fish on hand in 15 selected States on January 1, 1997. Commercial trout production distribution (Figure 20) is the percentage of 56,510,000 estimated fish processed in 15 selected States between September 1, 1995, through August 31, 1996.

Distribution of the estimated inventory of horses and ponies on farms (Figure 21) is the percentage of 2,049,522 head in the U.S. according to the 1992 Census of Agriculture. A farm is defined by the Census and USDA as any place that produced and sold \$1,000 or more in agricultural products, or has at least five horses. This definition does not include horses located at service-oriented facilities such as stables, racetracks, or boarding facilities.

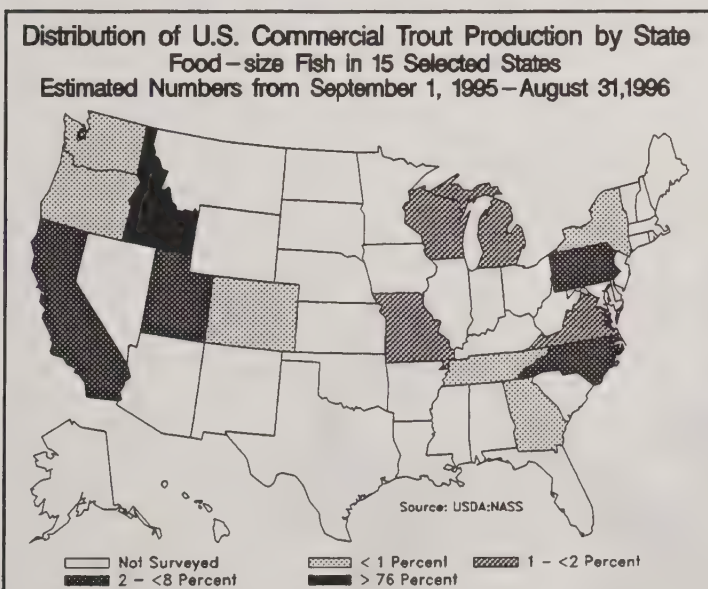


Figure 20

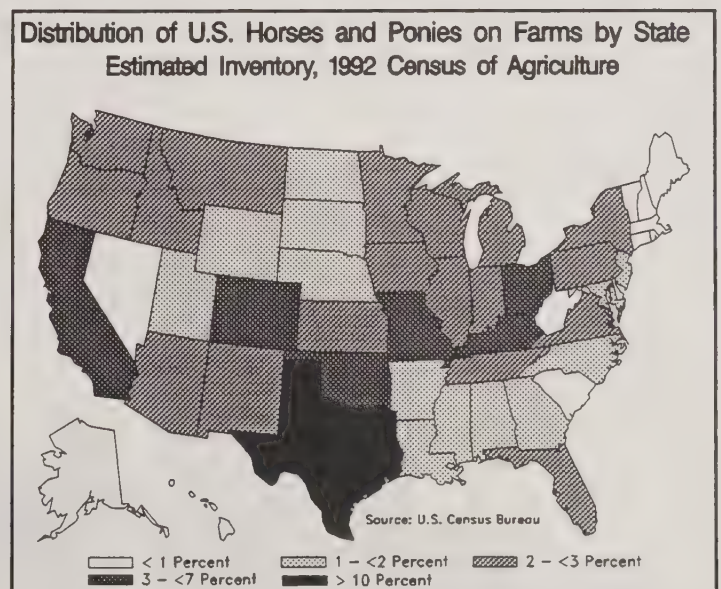


Figure 21



## II. Patterns of Selected Clinical Cattle Diseases

*Section II contains information on selected cattle diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.*

Bovine Brucellosis .....	9
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy .....	10
Bovine Tuberculosis .....	11

### Key to Figures in this Section:

- Data on regulatory diseases are presented by State classification for that disease, where applicable. Graphics may include maps, graphs, charts, or tables.





## □ Bovine Brucellosis

Source: Dr. Sara Kaman  
USDA:APHIS:VS  
National Animal Health Programs  
(301) 734-8711

**Reactor herd:** Herd with at least one case of brucellosis confirmed by serology or culture.

**Definition of State Classifications:**

**Class B:** More than 0.25 percent, but less than 1.5 percent of all herds infected.

**Class A:** No more than 0.25 percent of all herds infected.

**Free:** No infected herds under quarantine during the past 12 months.

Tennessee advanced to Free status between January and March, 1996. All States held Class A or Free status in the bovine brucellosis program at the time this report was released. Thirty-seven States plus Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands were classified as free of bovine brucellosis.

Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Texas had decreased numbers of newly detected bovine brucellosis herds between January 1 and March 31, 1997, compared to the same period in 1996. Alabama and Kansas had increased numbers (Figure 22).

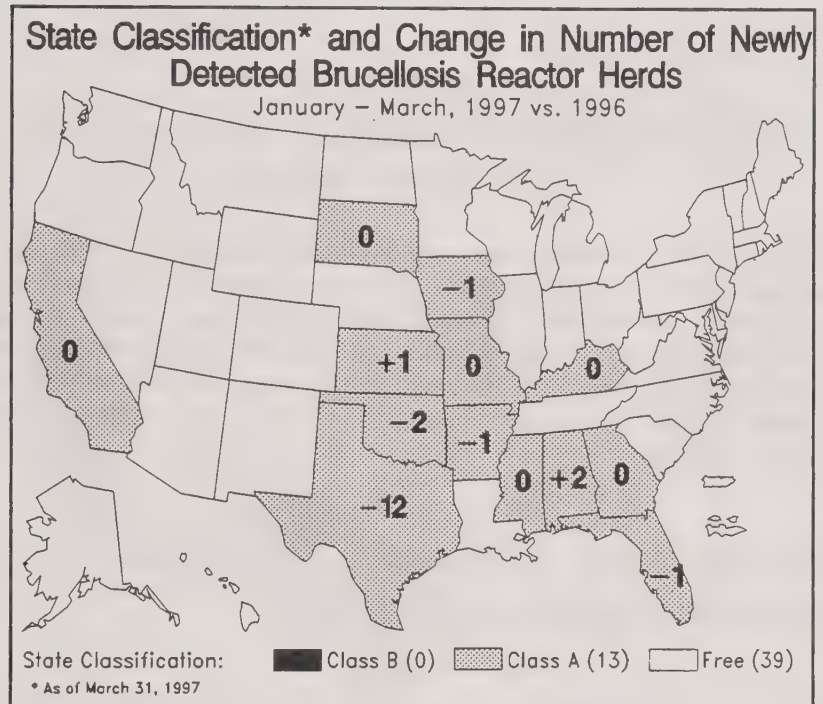


Figure 22

For the entire U.S., there were 15 newly detected bovine brucellosis reactor herds from January through March 1997 (Figure 23), eight fewer than were newly detected from October through December 1996.

The 15 brucellosis reactor herds detected in the first quarter of 1997 were 14 fewer than were detected during the same quarter in 1996 (Figure 24).

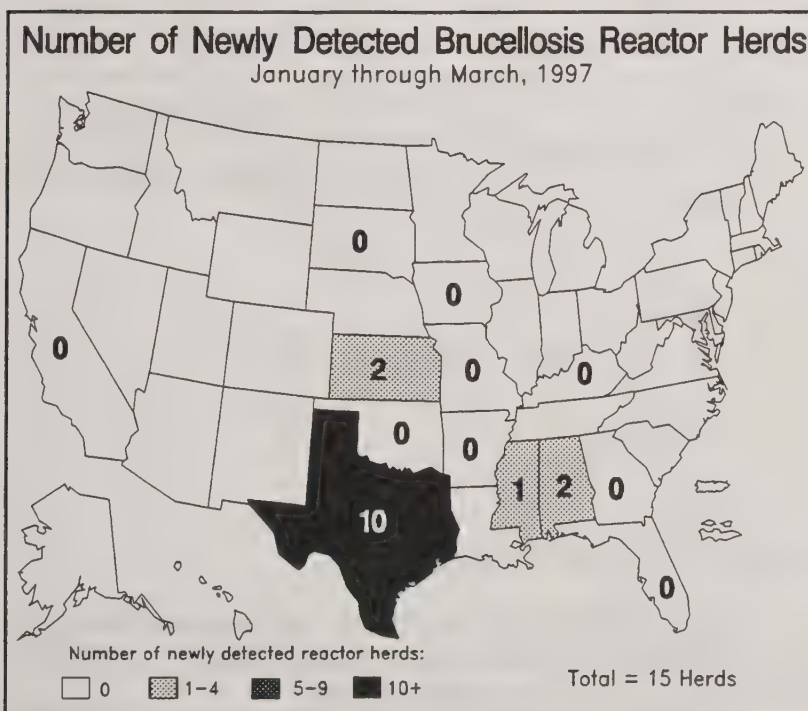


Figure 23

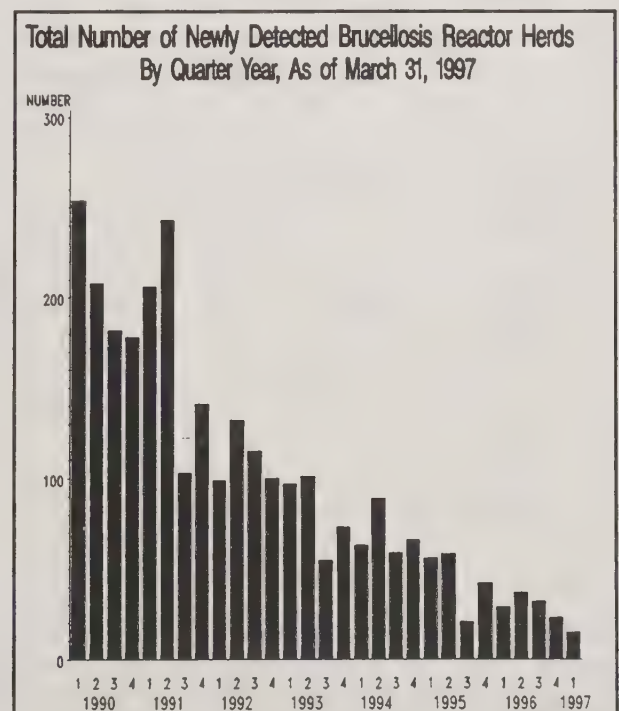


Figure 24





## □ Bovine Tuberculosis

Source: Dr. Mitch Essey  
 USDA:APHIS:VS  
 National Animal Health Programs  
 (301) 734-8711

**Infected** = Laboratory confirmed existence of  
*Mycobacterium bovis*.

**Definition of State Classifications:**

**Modified Accredited:** Testing and slaughter surveillance programs in effect.

**Accredited Free:** Testing and slaughter programs have identified no infected bovines for 5 or more years.

There were no changes in State classification status for bovine tuberculosis between the last quarter of 1996 (October 1 through December 31) and the first quarter of 1997 (January 1 through March 31). The five cattle or bison herds known to be infected in the first quarter of 1997 were carried over from the previous quarter (Figure 26).

**NOTE:** Wisconsin was restored to accredited free status for bovine tuberculosis on May 7, 1997. Virginia was restored to accredited free status on June 27, 1997.

The same four cervid herds were known to be infected with bovine tuberculosis during the first quarter of 1997 as were infected the previous quarter (Figure 27). Free-ranging whitetail deer in Michigan have been identified as positive for bovine tuberculosis.

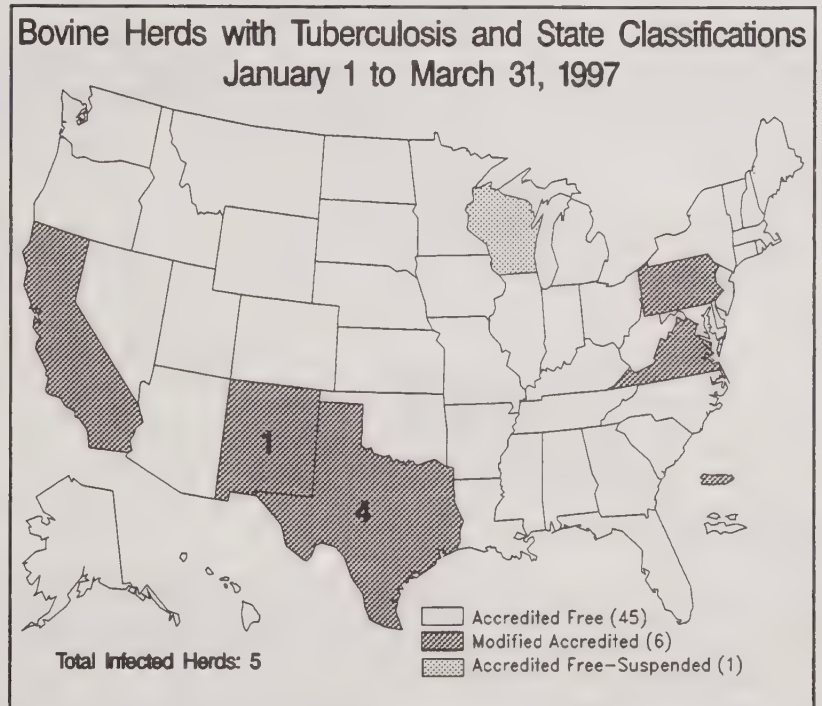


Figure 26

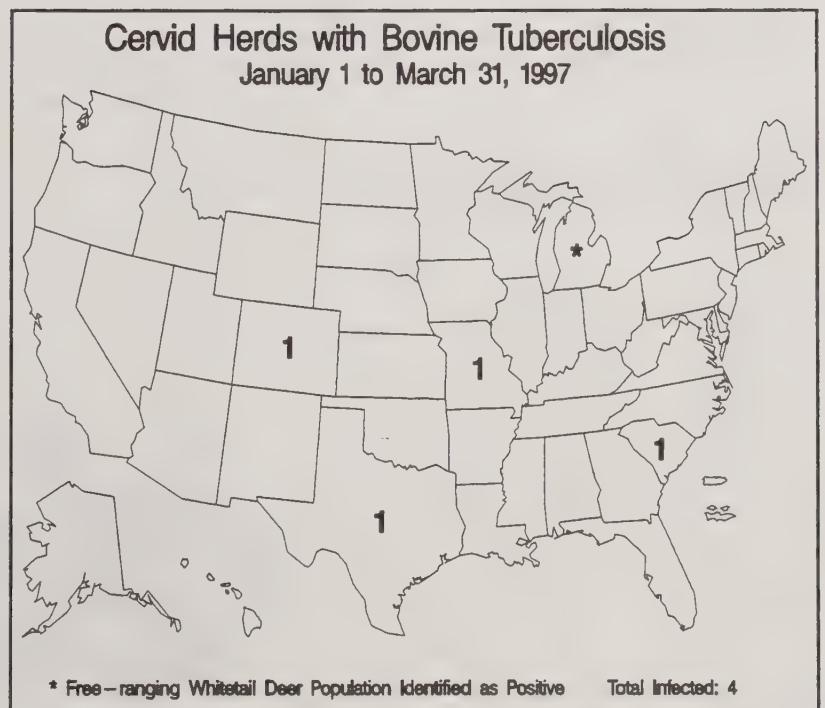


Figure 27



## IV. Patterns of Selected Clinical Pig Diseases

*Section IV contains information on selected pig diseases of interest as designated by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and other sources. The purpose of reporting these data is to monitor confirmed cases of specific diseases on a State-by-State or regional basis so that national distributions may be mapped and evaluated.*

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Pseudorabies Virus .....	14

### Key to Figures in this Section:

- Data on regulatory diseases are presented by State classification for that disease, where applicable. Graphics may include maps, graphs, charts, or tables.





## □ Swine Brucellosis

Source: Dr. Granville Frye  
 USDA:APHIS:VS  
 National Animal Health Programs  
 (301) 734-8711

### Definition of State Classifications:

- Stage 1:** Organization. Surveillance and traceback begun.  
**Stage 2:** At least 10 percent surveillance per year. At least 80 percent of tracebacks successful.  
**Stage 3:** Validated Free. At least five percent surveillance per year. At least 80 percent of tracebacks successful.

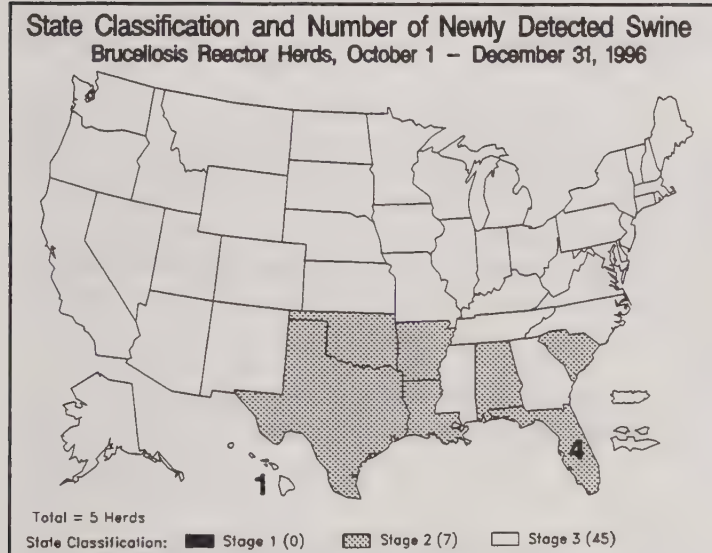


Figure 28

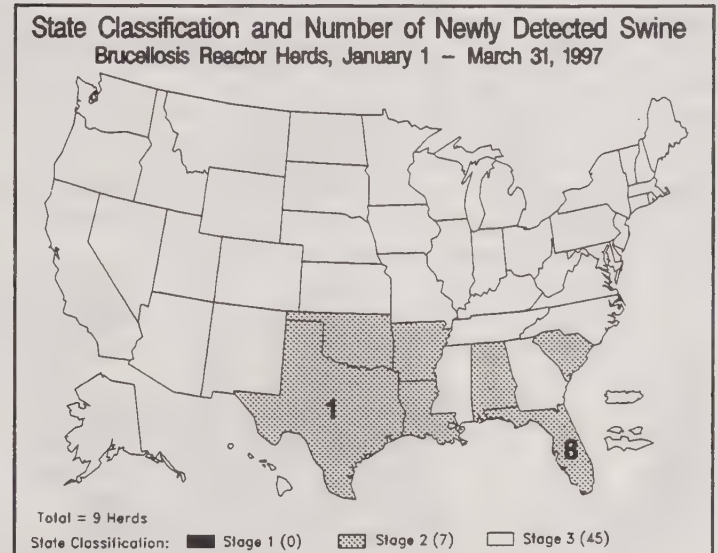


Figure 29

There were no Stage 1 States for swine brucellosis at the time of release of this report. Seven States were classified as Stage 2, and 43 States plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were Stage 3 during the fourth quarter of 1996 (October 1 - December 31) with no changes for the first quarter of 1997 (January 1 - March 31). The total number of newly detected herds was five in the fourth quarter of 1996 (Figure 28). The total number of newly detected herds was nine in the first quarter of 1997 (Figure 29).

There were four swine herds under quarantine for brucellosis at the end of the fourth quarter of 1996 (Figure 30) and one herd under quarantine at the end of the first quarter of 1997 (Figure 31). Florida had two swine herds depopulated for swine brucellosis between October 1 and December 31, 1996, while Texas had one. Florida had six more swine herds depopulated for swine brucellosis, between January 1 and March 31, 1997, while Missouri and Texas each had one.

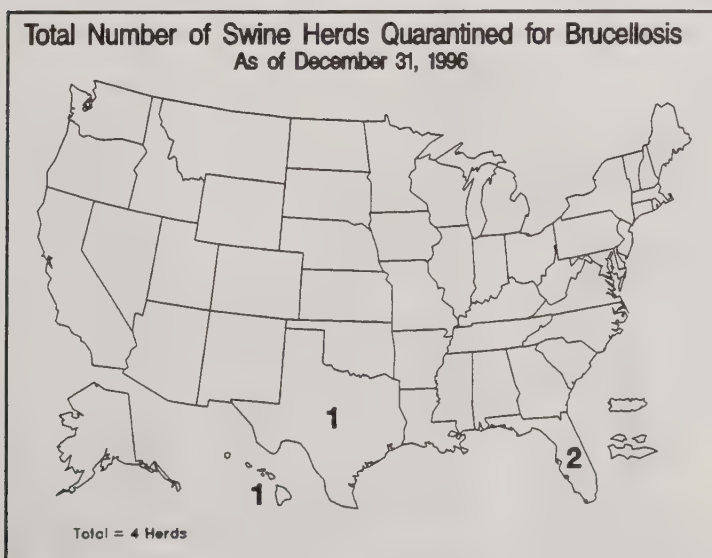


Figure 30

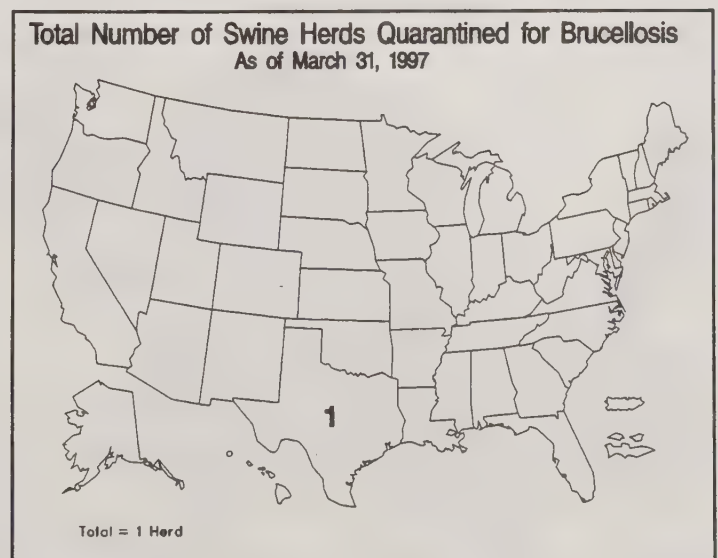


Figure 31



## □ Pseudorabies Virus (PRV)

Source: Dr. Arnold Taft  
USDA:APHIS:VS  
National Animal Health Programs  
(301) 734-8711

### Definition of State Classifications:

- Stage I:** Preparation.  
**Stage II:** Control.  
**Stage III:** Mandatory Herd Cleanup. Randomized surveillance and no more than 1 percent prevalence.  
**Stage IV:** Surveillance with no infection found.  
**Stage V:** Free. No infection for at least 1 year and no vaccination.

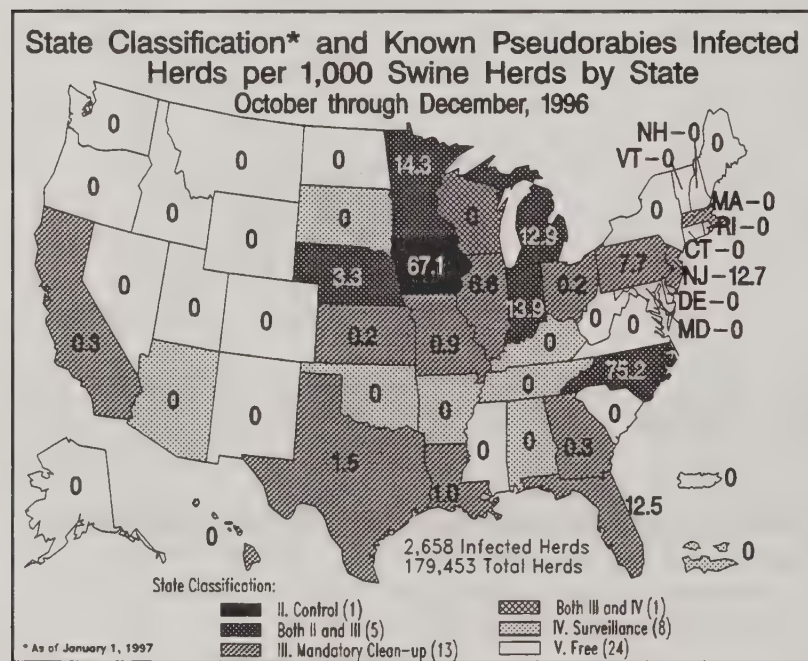


Figure 32

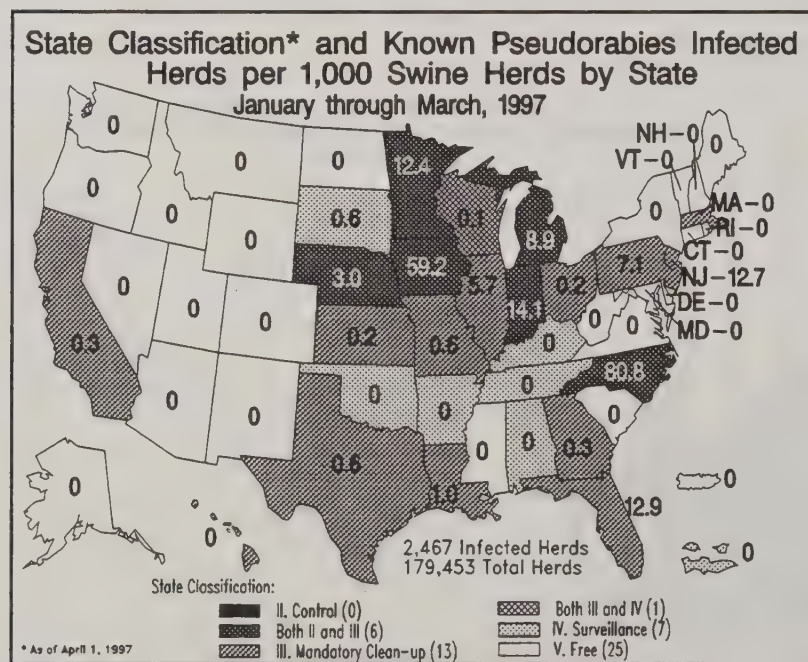


Figure 33

A total of 239 swine herds were newly identified as infected with pseudorabies virus (PRV) during the fourth quarter of 1996 (October 1 through December 31). Figure 32 shows the State classifications and rates of infection per 1,000 herds, by State, for the fourth quarter of 1996.

A total of 232 herds were newly identified as infected during the first quarter of 1997 (January 1 through

### Total Number of Swine Herds per State as of March 31, 1997

State	Herds	State	Herds
AK	50	NC	7,039
AL	1,600	ND	1,300
AR	2,600	NE	11,197
AZ	100	NH	133
CA	3,400	NJ	236
CO	300	NM	125
CT	91	NV	140
DE	130	NY	1,600
FL	2,400	OH	11,000
GA	3,500	OK	3,400
HI	350	OR	1,400
IA	21,000	PA	5,100
ID	384	PR	2,712
IL	8,800	RI	50
IN	16,989	SC	1,600
KS	4,100	SD	3,500
KY	2,500	TN	3,400
LA	1,000	TX	6,700
MA	500	UT	162
MD	580	VA	2,200
ME	870	VI	125
MI	6,413	VT	153
MN	14,814	WA	1,800
MO	7,000	WI	9,660
MS	3,000	WV	1,300
MT	750	WY	200

Table 3



March 31). Figure 33 shows the State classifications and rates of infection for the first quarter of 1997. There were no Class I or Class II States at the time of release of this report. Iowa had advanced from Class II to Class II/III. Arizona advanced to Class V pseudorabies free, as of April 1, 1997.

Table 3 indicates the number of swine herds present in each State as of the March 31, 1997 pseudorabies status update. The numbers may be applied to the rates for both Figures 32 and 33.

**NOTE:** By May 1, 1997, Arkansas was classified as Stage III/IV and Kentucky had advanced to Stage V. By June 1, 1997, Hawaii was classified as Stage IV.

Figure 34 shows participation rates in herd cleanup programs. The participation rate is the number of herds on cleanup plans divided by the known number of infected herds. The overall herd cleanup rate for the fourth quarter of 1996 was 0.96, with 2,557 of the known 2,658 infected herds in the U.S. on cleanup plans.

Florida, Louisiana, and Texas immediately depopulated their known infected herds. Iowa, with the greatest number of known infected herds, had a cleanup participation rate of 0.98.

Figure 35 shows the herd cleanup participation rates for the first quarter of 1997. The overall herd cleanup rate was still 0.96, with 2,365 of the known 2,467 infected herds on cleanup plans. Florida and Louisiana immediately depopulated their known infected herds. Iowa's participation rate for the first quarter of 1997 was 0.99.

The total number of known infected herds in the U. S. continues to decline (Figure 36). The known herd prevalence of PRV in the U.S. was 1.5 percent for the fourth quarter of 1996 and 1.4 percent for the first quarter of 1997.

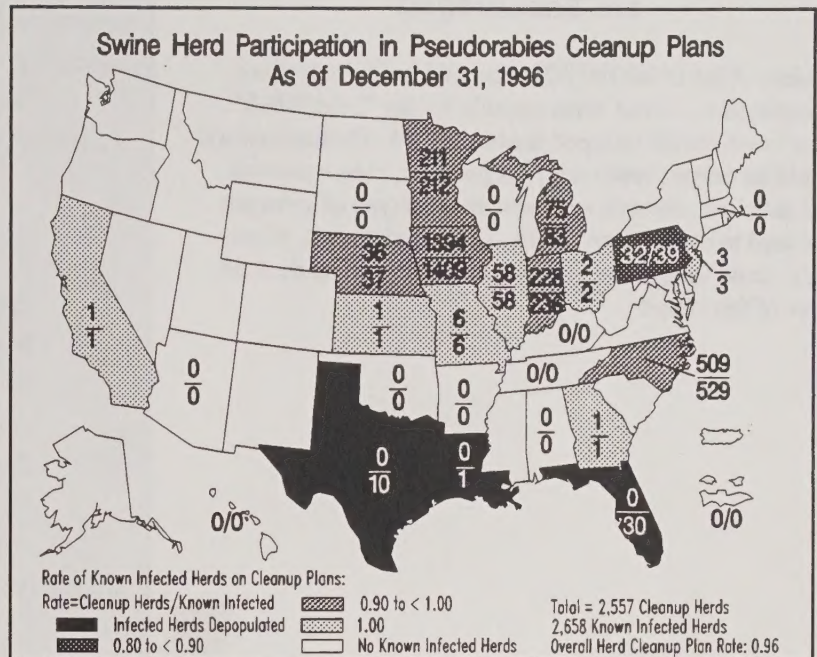


Figure 34

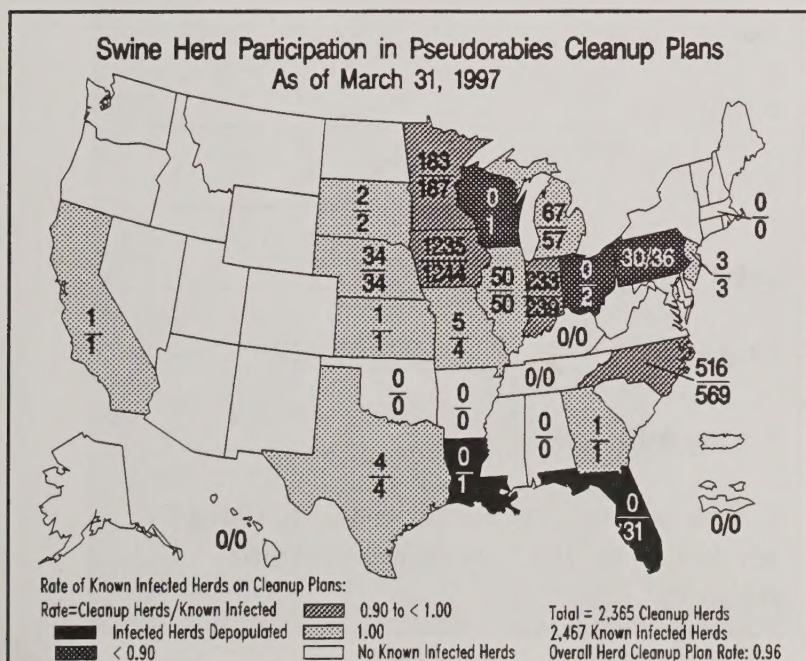


Figure 35

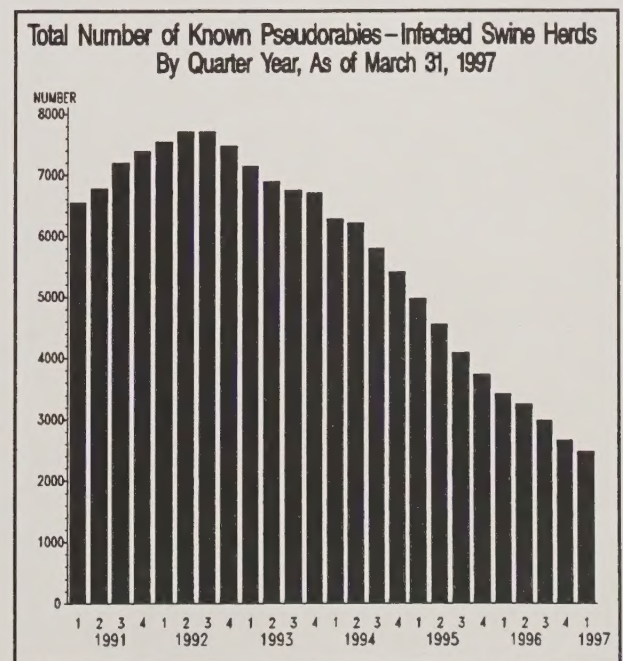


Figure 36



## LabNEWS Article Submissions are Encouraged

Readers of the DxMONITOR Animal Health Report are encouraged to submit items suitable for the "LabNEWS". All articles should be typed double spaced. Photos/artwork should be camera ready copy. If possible, please provide your article on diskette and indicate what type of software was used to create/store the file (i.e., WordPerfect, Word Star). Send submissions to the address on the inside front cover of this report.

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